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of the Regents of the University of California. Sacramento, 1880, 8vo. [Out of print.]

3. *Contributions* from the LICK Observatory, No. 1. Reports on the Observations of the Total Eclipse of the Sun of January 1, 1889, published by the LICK Observatory. Printed by authority of the Regents of the University of California. Sacramento, 1889, 8vo. [Out of print.]

4. *Contributions* from the LICK Observatory, No. 2. Reports on the Observations of the Total Eclipse of the Sun, December 21-22, 1889, and of the Total Eclipse of the Moon, July 22, 1888, to which is added a Catalogue of the Library, published by the LICK Observatory. Printed by authority of the Regents of the University of California. Sacramento, 1891, 8vo. [Out of print.]

5. *Contributions* from the LICK Observatory, No. 3. Terrestrial Atmospheric Absorption of the Photographic Rays of Light, by J. M. SCHAEBERLE, Astronomer in the LICK Observatory. Printed by authority of the Regents of the University of California. Sacramento, 1893, 8vo.

6. *Publications* of the LICK Observatory of the University of California. Printed by authority of the Regents of the University. Volume II, 1893. Sacramento, 1893, 4to. [Containing double star observations made with the thirty-six-inch and twelve-inch refractors of the LICK Observatory from August, 1888, to June, 1892, by S. W. BURNHAM.]

ENLARGEMENTS OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY NEGATIVES OF  
THE MOON, BY BARON ALBERT VON ROTHSCHILD.

Baron ROTHSCHILD has had the kindness to present to the LICK Observatory two splendid enlargements from (a copy of) a negative made at Mt. Hamilton, on July 14, 1891. The enlargements are 24 inches by 20 inches, on a scale of 79 English inches to the moon's diameter. The definition is good throughout. The grain of the (carbon) paper employed is not so manifest as the grain of the glass enlargements which we have made here on the same scale. The contrasts of light and shade of the original plate are perhaps better preserved on the whole in our glass reproductions than in the carbon copies. It will be noticed that the scale of Baron ROTHSCHILD's enlargements is greater than that of SCHMIDT's lunar map; and it is thus manifest that our original negatives can be enlarged on paper up to VI Paris feet in diameter

by purely photographic processes in an entirely satisfactory manner. The LICK Observatory has no facilities for making enlargements of this sort upon paper, and we have made no experiments in enlargements except upon glass plates. The highly successful experiments of Baron ROTHSCHILD are therefore all the more welcome.

E. S. H.

#### HELIOGRAVURE OF *MARE CRISIUM* AND VICINITY.

The frontispiece to Volume V of 1893 of the *Publications* is a heliogravure of *Mare Crisium* and vicinity, copied from a drawing made by Professor WEINEK from LICK Observatory negatives. The impressions printed in our volume have been presented to the Society by Mrs. PHEBE HEARST. The great advantage of the heliogravure process over others may be seen by comparing the print in No. 27, A. S. P., with the phototype engraving given on page 81 of Volume IV.

Professor WEINEK is now preparing a volume of such heliogravures, which will be published by the LICK Observatory by the aid of a gift from Mr. LAW of New York. A few of his drawings have already been published in the *Zeichnungen und Studien des Mondes*, Prague, 1893.

E. S. H.

#### THE PROPOSED OBSERVATORY ON MONT BLANC.

The three wood-cuts in the present number are here printed by permission of the editors of the *Illustrated American*, New York. They illustrate in a striking manner the difficulties to be overcome in placing an observatory upon the summit of this high mountain. These difficulties are described in some detail in these *Publications*, Vol. III, page 50, and Vol. IV, page 181.

The height of Mont Blanc is 15,700 feet. Pike's Peak in Colorado is 14,134 feet high and its summit is connected by *railway* with the neighboring town of Manitou. It would seem, therefore, to have certain practical advantages over the French station.

E. S. H.

#### FALL OF A METEORIC STONE IN INDIA IN A. D. 1621.

In the Memoirs of the Mogul Emperor JAHANGIR (ELLIOT'S History of India, Vol. VI, page 378) the following interesting chronicle appears:

*"Fall of a Meteoric Stone.*

"On the morning of the 30th *Farwardin* of the present year [XVI year of the reign which began 10th March, 1621], a very